The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

A Negro Soldier who Speaks Five Languages.

One Nicholas Saib, a sergeant in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, has a curious and romantic history, which the Boston Transcript thus records:

"He is an intelligent-looking negro, perfectly black, modest and gentlemanly in his bearing, and remarkable alike for his experiences and his culture. As we understood his story, as he told it in a brief interview, he is a native of Central Africa, born in the neighborhood of Timbuctoo.—In some way he was inveigled into slavery to a party of Arabs, and found his way first to Egypt, and from thence to Turkey. After a while he reached St. Petersburg, was converted to Christianity, and baptized as a member of the Greek Church, dropping the name of Mohammed and taking that of Nicholas. He is now a Protestant, he says, emphatically. From St. Petersburg he went to Germany, and entered the service of a 'Hollander,' with whom he came to this country, and settled in Detroit. He enlisted 'because all his folks seemed to be doing so.' Saib speaks five languages, and can read and write three or four of them. His French is quite Parisian, and his Italian correct. He gives an entertaining description of his native region, the employment of its inhabitants, and their manners and customs.—They are generally Mohammedans. Were it not for his color and position, Saib would pass anywhere for a person of no small acquisitions. As it is, no one can see or talk with him without being most favorably impressed with his deportment and intelligence. He is one, but not the only one, of the 'persons of African descent' in camp at Readville, whose acquisitions and behavior go far to dispel the ignorant and vulgar prejudices against the colored race."

General Grant in Action.

You cannot read in General Grant's countenance how a battle is going. Whether the enemy is driving him, or he is driving the enemy, he wears the same placid features, neither a smile nor a frown. You look in vain for hope, fear or anxiety depicted on his facial expression. But there is one key by which some idea may be formed as to how he feels while the struggle progresses.

The General is, in fact, addicted to the "use of the weed" to a moderate extent, but on the battle-field he indulges more than usual. The more desperate the battle, the more extravagant his use of Cubas and Principes. When his men are pushing forward, and the enemy giving way, the blue smoke ascends at regular intervals in small and scarcely perceptible curls. When the ground is being contested, his face is lost in Cuban exhalations. When there is a prospect that the day will go against him, he ceases to smoke, and commences to punish his innocent exotic by vigorously biting the end of it. When he rides along the line without a cigar, there is no enemy in front except a small body of cavalry, and he knows it.

General Sherman is also an inveterate smoker on the battle-field. When he was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, he wrapped his pocket-handkerchief round his head, lit a cigar, and become more earnest than ever.

Col. C. F. Taylor.

Among the many gallant officer lost by the Union army in the battle near Gettysburg, was Col. C. F. Taylor, a brother of the celebrated traveler and historian, Bayard Taylor. He was a Captain in the Bucktail Regiment, under Colonel Kane; was wounded and taken prisoner when attached to Gen. Banks' corps, over a year ago in the mountains of Virginia. Being subsequently released, he rejoined his regiment as Colonel, and was again slightly wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, under General Burnside. He had also been in several other engagements. Colonel Taylor was a fine, manly youth of not over twenty-three summers. He had traveled considerably in Europe, and was educated in French, German, and other languages. In fine, he was a ripe scholar, a noble, gallant spirit, a brave soldier, and in dying for the country's cause has covered his name with imperishable glory. I never saw a young man in whose favor I became more sincerely attached. His whole heart swelled with patriotism, and in dying that same heart was pierced with a Minnie ball. Had he lived, a bright and glorious career was before him, but in surrendering so gallant a young life in a cause so patriotic, history must embalm his memory.

MILDRED'S SACRIFICE.

The vases of heliotrope in Miss Delford's dainty little parlor, were distilling their sweetest fragrance in the delicious evening breeze that tossed the muslin curtains to and fro through the wide opened windows, and the cherry boughs overshadowing the piazza eaves were hung with sparkling jewel-sprays of crimson fruit. July was purpling all the horizon with amethyst light; July brooded over the hills with tender warmth; and Clara Delford, in her dark, rich beauty, seemed like a typic blossom of the brightest month in all the year.

Did Captain Verner notice the changing color in her olive cheek; the blaze that glowed beneath her jetty eyelashes, in strange, seductive brilliance? Did he observe how artistically she had *posed* herself on the tiny footstool close beside Mildred Moore's shadowy white draperies, and pure, colorless features? Clara Delford understood contrast and harmony,—Captain Verner did not; he only knew that the two girls were like rose and lily—fervid sunshine, and pale, white starlight!

"If I could only do something for those poor, suffering soldiers," she said, breaking the momentary silence, as if in continuation of the previous conversation.—"Would it not be possible for me to devote a portion of my small means to their comfort?"

Captain Verner smiled; for the heiress to speak of her "small means" seemed even to him, like an unnecessary bit of ostentation.

"Certainly," he said; "and I can assure you the money could not be spent to a better purpose."

"Will you object to acting as my treasurer?" smiled Clara, with pretty, appealing softness in her eyes.

"Not at all; there are, in my own regiment, many cases of hardship, even destitution, which it would give me great pleasure to relieve. Thank you"—as she opened the tiniest of silken purses and placed a bank note in his hand with blushing confusion—"I know from experience how much good twenty dollars will do!"

All this time Mildred Moore had sat silent in the shadow of the cherry boughs; now she rose and quietly withdrew. Captain Verner's eyes followed her slight willowy figure with involuntary attraction.

"You musn't misinterpret poor, dear Mildred's silence," lisped Clara, as the door closed; "of course she is interested in your hospital reminiscences; but I don't think she cares very much about the poor soldiers—Milly's nature is not sympathetic, and—

"And," added the straight-forward soldier, "her means are very limited. She gives music lessons, or something, don't she?"

He had risen, and stood there, tall and handsome, in the golden July moonlight, Clara's beau-ideal of a man.

"Good-night, Miss Clara. I must stop at Harwood Grange for five minutes to tell them about their two boys who fell at Fredericksburg, and I've two or three little errands to attend to in the town. We soldiers, you know, are scarcely at our own disposal."

He held the little jeweled hand in his a moment, perhaps unconscious how closely he pressed it, and then vanished through the crimson sprinkled branches of the cherry trees. As he walked along, whistling softly to himself, he thought of Clara in her strange, transcending beauty—of her melting, liquid eyes, and her mouth, like Cupid's bow, carved in scarlet coral.

"It was generous in her to give that money," he thought. "But I don't understand—dang it! it's no business of mine, I suppose—but why couldn't Miss Mildred have expressed her sympathy in words at least. It annoys me a little, and yet I don't for the life of me, see *why* it should."

"You sent that set of onyx to my mother?" he asked, an hour or so later, as he entered the stylish little jewelry store in the main street of the town.

"Yes."

"Then it's all right, and I may as well settle the bill."

He tossed a fifty-dollar Treasury Note on the counter as he spoke.

"I hardly like to part with that money," he laughed. "The fact is I've kept it about me so long that it seems almost like a lucky penny. However, there it goes—hand over your receipt."

He dashed the bit of paper into his pocketbook with the quickness that characterizes all his motions, and walked out again whistling the low refrain that made a sort of company for his solitude.

It was nearly midnight, the air dewy and sultry, and the stars blazing in the violet concave of heaven, yet Captain Verner still sat in his balcony, idle looking out upon the summer night, with the faint fragrance of his cigar wreathed about him. Was he thinking of Miss Clara Belford, or—

"Half past eleven—high time I was asleep," soliloquized the Captain, at length giving his cigar a toss into the quiet street below, and entering the room where a shaded lamp cast a circle of subdued light on heaps of disordered papers.

"Hello—what's this?" he said, half aloud, taking up a tiny note that lay lightly on the top. "This is a new arrival in my chaos of documents, or I'm mistaken."

The direction, "Captain Verner," was in a strange handwriting—nor did the contents afford any clew. Nothing appeared further than a fifty dollar note wrapped in a bit of paper on which was penciled these words:—"For the soldiers!"

"Clara Delford again!" was Verner's first exclamation. "What a splendid creature that is!"

The next glance, however, discovered new ground of conjecture and perplexity—he held the note in the full glare of the lamp, turning it eagerly from side to side.

"I thought I couldn't be mistaken," he muttered; it is the very note I paid Atkinson's to-night—here are my initials, "E. V." in the corner. Now, how on earth—"

He paused, apparently in deep thought.

"Very provoking that I can't find out to-night," he murmured; but I'll go to Atkinson's the first thing in the morning!"

The early dew was yet weighing down the half-blown roses in the simple town garden, when Capt Verner entered the jewelry store where he had purchased the set of onyx for his mother.

"What can I do for you this morning, Captain?" inquired the brisk little jeweler, as he came forward, rubbing his smooth, white hands.

"A great deal, Mr. Atkinson; you can tell me to whom you paid out this Treasury Note last night!"

He laid the mysterious "greenback" on the glass counter; Atkinson took it up and serutinized it closely, then referred to his books. "Certainly I can," he said; "I purchased a very beautiful pearl ring from a lady yesterday evening, and paid for it with that very identical bill."

A pearl ring!—the simple words seemed to throw him off the scent again. The jeweler unlocked his show case, and took out a small violet-velvet case, lined with white silk, in which glimmered a pearl of surpassing beauty, set in a plain gold circlet.

"There it is," he said. "Ten years ago I sent to New York for that very ring, ordered by Dr. Moore as a birthday gift for his little daughter, then just twelve years old."

"Dr. Moore!" replied Verner.

"Yes. Times are sadly changed now, yet I did not suppose that Miss Mildred would ever have been induced to part with that favorite jewel—the only relic I may venture to say, she has ever retained of wealthier days."

Captain Verner looked down at the ring through a strange, unwonted mist. How different was this silent sacrifice of sweet memories and old associations to Clara Delford's ostentatious gift from her overflowing coffers! "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee." The words came to him like a revelation of Mildred Moore's nature.

Only nine o'clock, but not too early for Mildred Moore to be watering her sweet peas and geraniums in the cottage garden. Nay, so busy was she with a tiny pink blossom which had broken from its fastening, that she never heard approaching footsteps until Captain Verner's shadow fell across the flower border. Then she started up, with large, dilated eyes, like those of a frightened fawn, and carmine burning in her usually colorless cheeks.

"Captain Verner!"

"Do not be startled, Miss Mildred," he said, with gentle, re assuring accents. "I have only called to thank you for your kind donation to the sick soldiers."

She clasped her hands over her flushed face like a child detected in some fault.

"I beg your pardon; I did not think—I never intended—"

"Nay," he interrupted, earnestly, "I have learned the history of the ring. Your sacrifice is not unappreciated, and—"

He stopped, for she had burst into convulsive sobs and tears. It was entirely a new phase of her being. Captain Verner stood completely confounded. Had he known her all these months and yet remained ignorant of the passionate depth and emotion of her character? She was there before him, no longer the fair, passionless statue, but a lovely woman, made lovelier still by tears! The citadel of his heart—unmined long ago, unconsciously to himself—surrendered at this last attack. And who would blame him?

"Don't, Mildred!" he said caressingly. "My dearest girl, if you knew how it grieved me to see you weep—"

"Pardon me," she faltered; "I am ashamed of being so foolish, but it was all I had to give!"

"Mildred," he whispered, opening the violet velvet casket, "I have brought back the ring, will you accept it again?"

She looked at him with startled eyes and glowing cheeks, as if some deep meaning lay hidden in his words.

"Let me place it on your finger, love.—Wear it as an engagement ring." He went on:—"Oh! Mildred, I never knew till now how dear you were to me! Will you trust your future to me? will you be my cherished, treasured wife?"

What Mildred's answer was is not at all to the purpose—only Mrs. Grundy thinks it very strange "that Miss Moore should wear a *pearl* engagement ring, when *diamonds* are all the fashion!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

Influence of a Holy Life.

The skeptical and licentious Shaftsbury once visited Fenelon, in France, and on his return said to an infidel friend that he was obliged to tear himself away sooner than he designed, for the charm of Fenelon's Christian character would have made him a Christian. Dr. Chalmers has some earnest words on the power of a Christian life, worthy of being pondered by every Christian:

"There is an energy of moral suasion in a good man's life passing the highest efforts of the orator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness speaks more eloquently of God and duty than the tongues of men and angels. Let parents remember it. The best inheritance a parent can bequeath to a child is a virtuous example, and legacy of hallowed remembrances and associations. The beauty of holiness beaming through the life of a loved relative or friend, is more effectual to strengthen such as do stand in virtue's way, and raise up those who are bowed down, than precept, command, entreaty, or warning. Christianity itself, I believe owes by far the greater part of its moral power, not to the precepts and parables of Jesus Christ, but to His own character. The beauty of that holiness which is enshrined in the four biographies of the Man of Nazereth has done more, and will do more to regenerate the world, than all other agencies put together. It has done more to spread His religion in the world than all that has ever been preached or written on the evidences of Christianity.

"Watch"

"Watch thou in all things."—2 Tim., iv, 5.

Who, of all men in the world, needs this exhortation? The Christian. Why?

1. Because he is a soldier surrounded by enemies, who are waiting to destroy his soul. They are ready to take advantage of his carelessness or neglect of duty; they are numerous; they are subtle. Therefore he should watch.

2. Because he is a pilgrim, traveling through a hostile land. There may be snares in his way; stones over which he may stumble; pits into which he may fall; enticers who would strive to make him linger on his way, and lure him from his heavenly home: Therefore he must watch.

3. Because he is a Steward. He has precious treasures to take care of—his own soul, his talents, his time, his master's honor. He must take care that he does not lose the first, misuse the second, waste the third, and endanger the fourth.—Therefore he must watch.

4. Because he is a Servant. His Lord is now absent; his return is uncertain; it may be years hence, but it may be to-night. When he comes back he will expect all to be in readiness for his reception—each one at his post, each one looking out for him. Therefere the Christian must watch.

A Beautiful Sentiment.

Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber for India, he preached a sermon which contained this beautiful illustration:—

"Life bears us on like a stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook and the winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over young heads the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to the young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is alone a wilder and deeper flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moveing pictures and enjoyments and industry passing us; we are excited at some short-lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth the river hastens to its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our future voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and Eternal.

☞Lawyer's mouths are like toll-gates—never open except for pay.

Action.

Everything in the Universe is formed for action. The planets move on in their ceaseless round of duty, never tiring in their course; and the moment one should cease to move, the course of nature would be interrupted, and it would soon become extinct. The very elements must be kept in motion, or they lose their character. A stagnant atmosphere is unfit to breathe and stagnant water soon grows putrid and offense. The streams, by their activity, and the ocean, by the incessand motive of its waves, are kept pure. The surface of the earth is constantly changing its form growing up into vegetation, and returning again to form new plants and trees; and in its interior, by the action of hidden causes. And all animated nature is full of life and actively. Even the highest forms of created beings, pure angelic spirits are incessantly active, as ministering spirits doing the will of God.

It cannot be supposed that the spiritual life of the Christian is exempt from this universal law of activity. The moment they cease to be active they cease to be discernible.

THE POETICAL AND THE PRACTICAL.—A gentleman of means, and an enthusiastic sportsman, having purchased a country residence, began (to the astonishment of his neighbors) to devote his time to his gun and hounds, instead of the culture of his land. After a time, an old farmer took a favorable opportunity to make some remarks upon his course, that was, in his view, not only profitless but devoid of interest.

"If you will for one day go with me," says the sportsman, "I think I can convince you that it is intensely interesting and exciting."

The farmer consented to do so; and the next morning, before breakfast, wended their way to hunting-ground. The dogs soon took the scent of a fox and were off, and our two worthies followed; through woods and meadows, and over hills, for two or three hours. At last, the sportsman hears the dogs driving the game in their direction; and soon the pack, in full cry, comes over a hill that had previously shut out the sound.

"There! my friend," says the sportsman, "there, did you ever hear such heavenly music as that?"

The former stopped in an attitude of intense listening for some moments, and then said:

"Wa'al, the fact is, those confounded dogs make such a noise I can't *hear* the music!"

Efforts to convert him where immediately abandoned.

Beautiful Answers.

A pupil of the Abbe Sicod gave the following extraordinary answers:

"What is gratitude?"

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart."

"What is hope?"

"Hope is the blossom of happiness."

"What is the difference between hope and desire?"

"Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit."

"What is eternity?"

"A day without yesterday or to-morrw—a line that has no end."

"What is time?"

"A line that has two ends—a path which begins in the cradle and ends in the tomb."

"What is God?"

"The necessary being, the sum of eternity, the mechanist of nature, the eye of justice, the watchmaker of the universe, the soul of the world."

"Does God reason?"

"Man reasons, because he doubts; he deliberates—he decides. God is omniscient; He never doubts—He, therefore, never reasons."

An Incident at Vicksburg.

Quite an excitement was raised a few nights ago by a deep voiced private in our rifle pits calling out as follows.

'Attention; battallion! Order arms! Fix bayonets! Shoulder arms! Charge bayonets! Forward, double-quick! Just at this juncture an entire volley of musketry from the rebels greeted our pits. It was dark, and they thought a charge had been made. As soon as the report of the discharge had died away our hero cried out, as if to a regiment:

'Why are you wavering there? Forward! I say *forward*.'

Another volley came rattling over their heads, when having carried the joke far enough, the boys fell to shooting at the excited rebels, and ceased only when the piekets were put out.

☞"How do you get along with your arithmetic?" asked a father of his little boy.

"Oh, father!" exclaimed the delighted youngster, "I've ciphered through addition, partition, subtraction, distraction, abomination, justificatiod, hallucination, damnation, and amputation."

Jeffries' Sayings.

The persons we generally love the most is the one we see in the mirror.

The more ignorant some of us are, the more will we try to make the people believe we are wise.

There are many professors who are not half so sorry for the sins they have committed as those they can no longer commit.

Every man that finds a nest of golden eggs should be allowed to cackle over them.

No people are capable of self government who will first count the cost of their liberties.

Great and good men are the common property of man kind, as all nations have a share in the wealth of their intellects.

In arguing with a fool you throw away both your learning and eloquence.

Every fashion that is a useful improvement should be adopted.

To kill one man because he has killed another is the law of vengence, but the law of God says as much to the jury as it does to the assassin—Thou shalt not kill.

The man that has become enamored of himself has chosen a fool for a lover.

Good lawyers, like good ministers, are the salt of a nation; but a one horse lawyer is a nuisance in any community.

As marriage was not designed for infants, children should not be allowed to pop the question before they are weaned.

It is wrong to mete out justice according to the wealth or property of the offender.

A man's worth consists in his virtue and not in his dollars and cents.

Beauty adorned in the flowers of virtue is more lovely than that arrayed in the jewels of Golcondo.

The bad mechanic will always condemn his material.

There are some professors so spiritually minded that they scarcely over draw a sober breath.

We should pen injuries in the snow, but our benefits in brass.

He that pours in his rum pours out his reason.

The man that provides not in summer must want in winter.

We should never mourn for that we cannot have.

A dollar in hand is generally worth two in the ledger.

None of us should be idle; the hen with one chicken is as busy as the one with twelve.

☞There was once a negro very ill, and about to die. His minister called to see him, and told him he must forgive all his enemies before he died. The negro hated one of his brethern heartily, and he would not consent to forgive him for his many acts of meanness toward him; whereupon the sick negro compromised as follows:

"If I dies, I forgive dat nigga; but if I gits well, dat nigga must take car!"

☞A gentleman at table remarked that he could not endure fish unless it was well cooked.

"This said the waiter, as he handed him a plate of the desired dish, "is, I hope, suffish-ciently cooked to suit, sir."

"Well yes," replied the gentleman, as he tasted it, "it is done a good eel better than I anticipated it would be."

☞An anxious father had been lecturing to a disobedient son, and after a most pathetic appeal to his feelings, discovering no signs of contrition, he exclaimed:—"What unrelenting emotion? not one penitent tear?" 'Ah, father,' replied the hardened hopeful, 'you might as well leave off boring me; you will obtain no water, I assure you.'

☞A lad, after asking his father if he might enlist as a drummer boy, was told that he was not old enough.

"Pooh," said Young American, "Bill Jones has listed."

"Well said the father, "Bill is eighteen years of age, and you are only twelve."

"I should like to know what that's got to do with it," replied the lad; "if he is older than I be, I've licked him three times, and can do it again, and not half try. Now may'nt I go?"

☞A negro having been brought before a magistrate and convicted of pilfering, the magistrate began to remonstrate.

"Do you know how to read?"

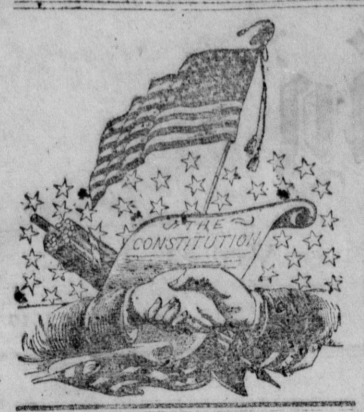
"Yes massa, little."

"Well don't you ever make us of the Bible?"

"Yes massa, strap the razor on him sometimes."

☞Among the addresses presented upon the accession of James the First, was one from the ancient town of Shrewsbury, wishing his majesty might reign as long as the sun, moon and stars endured.

"Faith, man," said the king to the person who presented it, "if I do, my son, then, must reign by candle-light



THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

Extension of Time for Holding the Union State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.

At a meeting of the Union State Central Committee, held in this city to day, it was resolved to extend the time for holding the Union State Convention at Pittsburg, from July 1st to August 5th.

The following is the resolution adopted, providing for this extension:

Resolved, that in the present emergency while many delegates to the Union State Convention are engaged in the military service, and cannot be present at the meeting appointed to be held at Pittsburg on the 1st of July next, it is deemed expedient to postpone the Convention until Wednesday, the 5th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and it is hereby postponed until that time.

Editors of the different Union newspapers throughout the Commonwealth, will please give this notice an insertion in their columns.

P. FRASER SMITH,
Chairman pro tem.
GEO. W HAMMERSLEY, *Secretary.*

Proclamation by the President.

A day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people and to vouchsafe to the Army and the Navy of the United States victorious on land and on the sea so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be sustained, their constitution preserved and their peace and prosperity permanently restored.

But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifices of life, limb, health and liberty, incurred by brave, loyal and patriotic citizens. Domestic afflictions in every part of the country follow in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known, That I do set apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next, to be observed as a day for national thanksgiving, praise and prayer; and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship and in the forms approved by their own consciences, and render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things he has done in the nation's behalf, and invite the influences of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the heart of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who, though the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate; and finally, to lead the whole nation through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this the fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A FEW MORE LEFT.—Hundreds of straggling rebels and deserters from Gen. Lee's army are roaming about the mountains of south-western Pennsylvania. Besides many who deliver themselves to the District Provost Marshals, absconding rebels are picked up by our scouts at the rate of one hundred per day.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.—We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph that preparations are now being actively made to muster out of the service all of the three months' and the emergency troops now in the field. As soon as the rolls can be prepared, the mustering out will commence.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED—*Especially to Those Wanting Substitutes.*—A circular has been issued by Col. J. V. Bomford, Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania, giving instructions concerning the draft for the information of the Provost Marshals. It says that "an enrolled man may be accepted as a substitute after the draft in his district in which he is enrolled, provided he is not drafted himself"—One of the most important sections in the circular is the one referring to any person furnishing an equivalent for himself. It reads, "Any man who is an equivalent for the person drafted may be received as a substitute, *but a negro, under existing laws, is not a military equivalent for a white man.*" Neither can a person be accepted as substitute unless he be between the ages of 20 and 45 years.

Six months' and three months' men are to receive credit for the time they have served, and are to remain, should they desire it, in the same regiments they enlisted in until their term of volunteer enlistment expires, when they will be placed in three years' regiments for the remeainder of their time of service. "Those who are in the State's service, and not mustered into the United States' service, will, if drafted, be duly notified through their commanding officers, and required to report to the Provost Marshal of the district where they were drafted, to be enrolled into the United States service for three years from the date of such enrollment.'

FOR DRAFTED MEN.—Many persons are not aware that by the provisions of the enrolment law, drafted men are entitled to the same allowance, pay and bounty as volunteers. The section refering to this subject is as follows:

SEC. 11. That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject for two years after the 1st day of July succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however exceeding the term of three years; and when called into service shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers for three years, or during the war, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.

The act having gone into effect on the first day of July, those enrolled under its provisions are liable at any time to be called into service.

PITTSBURGERS EXEMPTED.—The number of drafted men exempted in the 22d District (Pittsburg,) last week, was 633, of which 144 furnished substitutes, 177 paid $300; 88 were over 35 and married, 21 were under 20 or over forty-five, 52 resided and were enrolled in other districts than those from which they wore drafted, thirty-three were aliens, forty-seven were the sole dependence of aged parents or widows, twelve were the sole dependence of motherless children, thirty-four were in service on the 3d of March, 1863, eight were exempted by selection of parents having two or more sons drafted, one is at present in the service, one has two brothers in the service, and fifteen were exempted by the surgeon for disability.

POSTAGE.—The amended postage law went into operation on the 1st of July.—Under its provisions and the instructions of the Postmaster General, TWO cents postage is now charged on each transient newspaper—but for that sum two or more papers can be sent in one package, provided the whole does not weigh over four ounces. The postage on all dropped letters has been increased to TWO cents.

☞ The Chicago Evening Journal, of Monday, says: We learn from one of our citizens, just returned from Ohio, who is well acquainted in the locality which he visited—Painesville and thereabouts—that he did not find one Democrat who would vote for Vallandigham for Governor. From another source we learn that bets are offering in Ohio that Vallandigham won't carry three counties in the State.

The Advance on Charleston.

Gen. Gilmore informs the War Department that up to the 12th inst., he had captured the whole of Morris Island, with the exception of about a mile of the North end, on which were Fort Wagner and the Cummings Point battery, mounting 14 or 15 heavy guns. On the morning of the 11th an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault, but it failed.

Our looses had been about 150 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss would not fell short of 200. We had captured eleven pieces of heavy ordnance and a large quantity of camp equipage.

A Battle in Progress at Charleston on Friday.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A dispatch from Fortress Monroe says, that the expedition against Fort Darling, on the James river, has been abandoned.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21.—The U. S. gunboat Circassian, Capt. Eaton has just arrived.

Capt. Eaton reports that he left Charleston on Friday afternoon last.

A battle was commenced on Friday morning by both the land and naval forces and was progressing when he left.

HOW LEE'S ARMY ESCAPED.

WILLIAMSPORT, MD., July 14.

All day yesterday, as upon every occasion for the last four days, the rebels gave up every position when we pressed them, and many were the opinions as to the probabilities of another battle. Bets were made that none would occur, but if any one attempted to criticise our do-nothing policy, and wondered why we used intrenching tools so freely, he was soon silenced by the remark that it was all right, the enemy mean to attack us to-morrow and are now massing their forces upon our left.

It was known that the rebels had moved nearly all their forces from near Hagerstown, which was their extreme left. We knew that the Potomac was not fordable; that the scows upon which the rebels had been crossing and recrossing their trains were lost, (one moving down the river with thirty wounded men upon it), and we *did not* know of any other pontoon being in their possession.

Our whole army had been across the Antietam since Friday, and the reinforcements were rapidly arriving in camp. The Pennsylvania militia came up on Sunday and joined our right wing. On Sunday night a council of war was held at General Meade's headquarters.

The General Order issued to the rebel army, on Saturday, by General Lee, was discussed. Some of the Generals contended that it meant *attack*, while others insisted that it was a desperate effort upon Lee's part to rally his broken columns, and endeavor to hold them together, until they could part or all escape into Virginia. A vote was taken on giving them battle on Monday morning.

Generals Meade, Warren, Humphreys, Howard and Wadsworth were in favor, while Generals French, Slocum, Sykes and Segwick opposed it. General Meade urged an immediate blow, but waived his own views of *wright* to those who were his *seniors* in rank. And so on Monday we rested and threw up breastworks and prepared for an attack, but none came.

At every point where our skirmishers advanced, the rebels gave way, after firing a few shot. Many of their pickets were willingly taken prisoners. On Tuesday, about 4 A. M., a contraband came in and told our pickets the rebels were *all gone*, that they had passed over into Virginia.

It was not credited at first, but as it grew lighter, our lines were again pressed forward, and no rebel pickets found where they were the night before. A general advance was at once ordered all along the lines.

About 10 A. M., our cavalry rode into Williamsport and found a few stragglers and about a dozen wounded rebels in some of the houses. About 9, A. M., Kilpatrick's cavalry, headed by the Sixth Michigan, came upon the rebel lines about three miles from Falling Waters, where the rebels were posted behind three or four sub-breastworks, each some twenty feet long and about fifty yards apart.

A charge was at once ordered, and two companies of cavalry started for the works; the Rebels threw up their hands as if to surrender, but as the cavalry drew near, they sprang to their rifles, and firing before our men could draw their carbines, unhorsed about thirty, including the Major and Captain commanding.

The pontoon bridge upon which they were crossing, was cut loose upon the Maryland side and swung around to the Virginia.

The rebels who had got over fled at once to the woods, and soon none were to be seen save a few pickets they threw out to watch the bridge.

The balance fell back and the infantry were at once advanced with the cavalry, and the Second Maryland, an Eastern Shore regiment, opened upon them. A few pieces of artillery were played upon them, and a barn, behind which they had taken shelter, was soon riddled. They soon fell back, and our forces advancing rapidly to the river, killed, wounded and captured about 2000. General Pettigrew was trying to induce them to stand behind hastily constructed breastworks of rails when he was shot dead, and at once the balance surrendered.

Our forces fell back towards Jones' crossroads and the rebels then advanced four howitzers, so as to prevent any attempt to molest their bridge. Thus ended the campaign in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

From the hill-side on which our tent is pitched, we can see the last of the chivalry wending their way *homeward!* They came! they saw! and "skedaddled!" Of the eighty odd thousand that crossed here about four weeks ago, proud defiant and conceited (with the intention of conquering the North), less than forty thousand returned alive and sound, while five thousand crossed lying upon their backs.

From numerous inquiries all along the roads, of residents, from prisoners, deserters and contrabands, we learn that on the 5th of July, the rebel wounded came down through Hagerstown, *en route* for Virginia; close upon them was their wagon trains. On Monday, our cavalry made one of the most gallant charges into Hagerstown that has been made the whole war.

They were repelled by the advance of Stuart's cavalry, who came in on Tuesday, the 7th, and went out into camp between Hagerstown and Funkstown, Stuart making his headquarters in an orchard near the Seminary. During the 6th, 7th and 8th, wagon trains were coming along, but very irregularly.

The rebels said that Ewell's train was nearly all taken by Yankees and burned, but others said that they got the road blockaded and had to burn them themselves. On Thursday morning the head of the infantry column made its appearance, and about noon Lee rode into town and went into camp with his body guard of cavalry, under Major Gilmore, on the west side of the town.

All day Thursday, Thursday night and Friday, infantry came in and marched at once towards Williamsport. They marched loosely. A large cavalry force was employed in driving up stragglers and preventing men from wandering off into the country and into the houses in pursuit of food.

On Saturday, when our infantry appeared before Funkstown, the rebels fell into a panic, and expected to be attacked at once. The Union people prayed that we would pitch into them, and watched each moment to hear the ball open. On Saturday night, Stuart's cavalry left Hagerstown, and went out on the Williamsport pike, leaving one brigade and two guns on the road to watch our advance.

The river was too high to cross. They had not reached the Antietam in time to take up position there, and the country soon showed Lee that there was no other line that could be held for two hours.

He rode away from the Seminary in company with Generals Stuart and picket, on Saturday, and issued an order to his army, a copy of which we sent you on Saturday last.

Sunday and Monday he had his army throwing up dirt works, piling up stone and rail barricades in front of their line of battle, and on Monday he abandoned his position, save by a small picket force on the circle of hills around Hagerstown and, moved his artilery to the rear.

On saturday, his engineers completed a rough pontoon bridge that they had commenced on Wednesday, and floated it down the river to Falling Waters. It was anchored on Sunday morning, and they at once commenced to cross their supply trains and cattle. On Monday, their ammunition went over. On Monday, about 4 o'clock, P. M., their artillery commenced to cross, and about dusk their infantry. They were all night going over; on Tuesday, at day light, about *five acres* were crowded together, horses &c., all fearing to be gobbled up momentarily; a strong guard was posted all along the bridge to secure order in crossing, and had our forces delayed their attack an hour longer, they would all have got over safety.

When firing commenced in their rear, the men were ordered to destroy their guns if they could not get over, and several hundred along the fence corners attest the panic into which they fell. About dusk, we rode along the canal bank, near Falling Waters, in company with two friends.

The smoke of their camp fires, as seen from an eminence on this side, shows that they are encamped on the direct road from Falling Waters to Martinsburg, their rear *not half a mile* from the river and their advance not half a mile out.

THE NEW YORK MOB.

NEW YORK, July 16.

After three days and three nights of mob law, the city is comparatively quiet to-day. The riot is rapidly subsiding. No formidable bodies of depredators were visible below Thirty-sixth street this morning and the few gangs of ruffians who still hold out are imperfectly organized and widely scattered. There have been little spirits of a riotous feeling at two or three places to-day, but the presence in our streets of the uniformed militia returning from Maryland seems to have acted as a sudden extinguisher to the hopes of the plundering thieves.

The Seventh, Tenth and Sixty-fifth regiments arrived home last night. The men are in good spirits, and although very much ashamed of New York, profess an earnest desire to root out the last vestiges of the mobs that have disgraced the city for the last three days.

Fifty-four persons, wounded in the three days' riot, have been received at Bellevue Hospital. Of this number, twenty-five have died. Most of these were rioters.

Andrews, one of the leaders of the rioters, is a tall man, with a long, light-colored beard, and rather fine looking. By profession he is a lawyer, but it is reported that he has lately been occupied as a writer for the *Daily News* of this city. His antecedents are of a peculiar character.—Formerly a resident of Norfolk, Virginia, he was concerned in some matter of scandal in that city, which resulted in his removal to Baltimore, whence he came to New York. His last public performance was a speech to the rioters of this city, whose conduct he warmly applauded, and whom he offered to lead, "if they could find nobody else to do it."

About eleven o'clock this morning information was received at the Central office that Andrews, the man who addressed the mob on Monday and volunteered as their leader, was concealed in a house of assignation in Eleventh street. Detectives Dusenbury, Farley, Radford, Silman, and McCord went up to No. 11 Eleventh street and found the object of their search concealed in a bed room on the upper floor. They told him that the police were after him and that he had better go with them. Andrews gladly went with them, and chatted quite freely until he found himself at Police Headquarters before General Brown and the Police Commissioners. He then became quite indignant, demanded to be taken into court, &c. He received by way of answer, "take him down stairs."

He was taken to a cell down stairs and locked up. A guard had to be placed over his cell to prevent the police getting at him, so exasperate were the men at his conduct.

United States Marshal Murray was once sent for, and by this time Mr. Andrews is safely confined in Fort Lafayette.

The right name of Andrews is John U. Andrews. He is a Virginian by birth, and a Lawyer in this city. He has resided in this city about five years, most of which time the police say he has lived with a notorious colored courtesan named Josephine Wilson.

He has a wife and four children living in Virginia, in the vicinity of Norfolk. The maiden name of his wife is said to be Foster. She was taken home by her father upon being deserter by Andrews. The police recognize him as an habitual associate of thieves and prostitutes. He admits that he has been with the mob and addressed them on two occasions.

The following placard is posted about the city: TO THE MEN WHO ARE CALLED BY MANY OF THE PAPERS RIOTERS: I am unable, owing to violent rheumatism, to visit you, but that is no reason why you should not visit me in your whole force tomorrow, Friday, July 17th, at 2 P. M., at my residence, at the north-west corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street. I have a speech prepared to make to you.

I feel authorized to say that you will not be interfered with in coming or going by any municipal or military presence.

(Signed) JOHN HUGHES,
Archbishop of New York.

LATER, P. M.—It is reported that a riot is now going on at the Jackson Iron Works, in the twenty-first Ward.

The Seventh New York Regiment is at the scene of the riot engaging the mob.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1 A. M.—All perfectly quite in the vicinity of the Seventh Avenue Arsenal this afternoon and to-night.

The negroes who had found a place of safety there were to be removed to Ricker's Island, including the children from the Colored Orphan Asylum. The colored residents of the Five Points left for long Island to-day.

It is rumored that Andrews, the ring-leader, is to be tried for high treason. The residence of the enrolling officer in Westchester county was sacked on Wednesday night, and an attempt made to steal one of his children.

In Brooklin a strict watch is kept in all the wards, and a large force in reserves, to meet any trouble that may occur.

All apparently quiet up to a late hour to-night.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Everything is quiet, and all business has been resumed.

MORGAN'S RAID into INDIADA.

His Band Broken up.

Cincinnati, July 20.—Major Brown, commanding a battalion of the 10th Kentucky cavalry, arrived here with 650 prisoners, captured during a reconnoissance near Abington, Va.

On Saturday morning, Morgan's forces were overtaken near Pomeroy, by Hobson and Judah, who had formed a junction. Morgan finding himself in close quarters, and hearing that the ford near Buffington Island was well guarded, broke up his band in small squads, in order to escape.

One squad, with six pieces of artillery, made for the crossing at Buffington, but the gun-boats drove them back with a loss of one hundred and fifty killed and drowned. Our cavalry made a charge and captured the battery, killing a number of rebels.

Colonel's Walford and Shackelford succeeded in capturing one lot of 575, and another lot of 275, besides numerous squads making in all, over 1,000 prisoners.—Among them are Col. Dick Morgan, a brother of John, and Colonels Ward and Grigsby.

Our cavalry is in pursuit of the balance of the command, which is entirely broken up, and scattered in the hills. The position of our forces is such that they cannot get across the Ohio, nor get much further north.

LATER.—Our forces are continually capturing Morgan's men.

Bosil Duke was captured this morning near Pomeroy.

Over 1,300 men have been taken so far.

SURRENDER OF MORGAN'S BAND.

Cincinnati, July 21.—The following has just been received at Gen. Burnside's headquarters:

We chased John Morgan and his command over fifty miles to day. We succeeded in bringing him to a stand about three o'clock this afternoon, when a fight ensued which lasted an hour. The rebels then fled, taking refuge upon a very high bluff. I sent a flag of truce demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his command. The flag was received by Col Coleman and other officers who asked a personal interview. They asked an hour for consultation.

I granted forty minutes in which time the command, excepting Morgan (who deserted his command taking with him a very small squad) surrendered. It was my understanding that Morgan himself had surrendered, and I learned that such was the understanding with Morgan's officers and men. The number of killed and wounded is inconsiderable.

The number of prisoners is between 1,000 and 1,500, including a large number of Colonels, Majors and line officers. I captured between 600 and 700 prisoners yesterday. I think I will capture Morgan himself to-morrow.

(Signed. SHACKELFORD.
Brigadier General.

Morgan's artillery and about 2,500 prisoners, including Basil Duke, are expected to arrive here to day.

☞ The walls of a station house in New York was blown down, on the 21st, and a number of women and children killed.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract,

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila, Pa.

Will Effectually Cure

LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
and
CITIZENS.

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulents of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard' life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evens:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 23th of June.—Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞ Price per bottle 75 cts. or half dozen for $4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The "Union Men" of Blair County who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in the vigorous prosecution of the war against traitors, are requested to assemble at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and boroughs of the county, on

SATURDAY: the 8th day of August, 1863. and elect two delegates from each township and borough, (and when the borough is divided into wards two from each ward) to meet in convention at Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday the 11th day of August next, to nominate candidates for the offices of Assembly, District Attorney, County Commissioner, Director of the Poor and County Auditor.

The polls will be open in the Townships from 5 to 7½ o'clock, and in the Boroughs from 7 to 9 p. m.

By order of the County Committee.
JOSEPH SMITH, Chm.

☞ We have a dwelling house in Hollidaysburg to rent to a small family at $5 per month.

☞ On Monday last, a horse attached to a light wagon, containing a party of ladies and children, ran off. One of the ladies in jumping from the wagon, had a leg broken, and a little boy was injured about the head.

ARRESTED.—The Tyrone Herald says a rebel deserter was arrested a short distance below Tyrone, on the 15th inst. He was taken before Esquire Calderwood, of Tyrone, and, after taking the oath of allegiance, was furnished with a new suit of clothes by Pruner & Burley, who sent him to one of their mills and set him to work.

The 54th Pennsylvania Militia

Composed of the troops rendezvousing at Huntingdon, was organized there on the 17th inst. The field officers elected are as follows: Colonel John McKeage, of Hollidaysburg; Lieut. Col. Boals, of Centre county; Major R. J. Crozier, of Hollidaysburg; Adjutant Crawford, of Centre co.

The ten companies composing this regiment, are as follows: Capt. Litzinger's and Capt. Hughes', Cambria; Capt. Snyder's, Capt. Boals' and Capt. Davidson's, Centre; Capt. McKeage's and Capt. Crozier's, Blair; Capt. Hofman's, Bedford; Capt. Swope's, Clearfield; Capt. Travers', half Cambria and half Blair.

Capts. Litzinger's and Hughes' companies have been designated as the flanking companies of the regiment, the former as "A" and the latter as "B."

Since the above was put in type, we learn that some of the disappointed would be-officers, by misrepresenting things to the authorities at Harrisburg, succeeded in having four companies of emergency men withdrawn from the regiment.

Muster Roll of Capt. Swires' Company of 3 months' men.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

John Swires, Captain.
Augustus Batton, 1st Lieut.
John Miller, 2d Lieut.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

T. G. McKee, 1st Sergeant.
Thomas Maloy, 2d. do.
John Sanders, 3d do.
William McGlew, 4th do.
William Brown, 5th do.

CORPORALS.

George Spade, 1st. George Lundey, 5th.
Andrew Feay, 2d. Ros. Thompson, 6th
Geo. Daugherty, 3d. Charles Young, 7th.
David Hughes, 4th.

MUSICIAN—Allison Shomo.

PRIVATES.

Westley Athey	Jona Leet
H H Akers	Ben. Lewis
Patrick Byrns	John B Miller
James Bradley	W R Morgan
William Caldwell	Abraham Miller
John Crowal	John Mahoney
Jer. Cochran	Sylvester Nolen
Peter Cochran	Henry Pervines
David Clossin	Jacob Port
J M Cunningham	J E Prunkart
Constantine Curry	J H Reed
Rob't Dunn	Adam Reep
Thomas Daugherty	Martin W Reddick
James Davis	Albert P Ruggles
Jacob Eckard	Adie Swires
Samuel T. Elder	Isaac Sies
Amos H. Funk	Isaac Slosser
Wm. B Gates	John Smith
John H Hite	Thomas Sharrow
John T Hoe	Jacob H Storm
Jos. D. Hemphill	Albert Storm
J S Hugentugler	William Shomo
Frank. Johnson	Cyrus Stevenson
John C Keller	Jacob A Wilt
John C Killinger.	Mathias Wertz
John Kephart	John Walters
James G London	John Walsh
John Lovet	William P Wilt
John Lowe	

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED

Important Circular from the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Provost Marshal Gen's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 48.—The operations of the draft lately ordered in the New England and Middle States, though in most instances completed or now in progress without opposition, have in one or two cities been temporarily interrupted.

Provost Marshals are informed that no orders have been issued countermanding the draft.

Adequate force has been ordered by the Government to the points where the proceedings have been interrupted.

Provost Marshals will be sustained by the military forces of the country in enforcing the draft, in accordance with the laws of the United States, and will proceed to execute the orders heretofore given for the draft as rapidly as shall be practicable, by aid of the military forces ordered to cooperate with and protect them.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

From Rosecrans' Army.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Evening Journal*, dated Memphis, July 17, says.

"Gen. Hurlbut's scouts, who arrived at Corinth to-day, from Decatur and Jacksonville, report that Bragg is retreating into Georgia precipitately, followed by Rosecrans' forces. Rosecrans' advance is reported to be at Rome, Ga. They report that Bragg is endeavoring to make a junction with Johnston, and that desertions from his army are numerous."

Richmond Markets.

The following market report is taken from a Richmond paper of the 8th instant:

Gold, premium on	$6 50
Bank Notes, premium on	1 00
Bacon per lb	1 45
Hams per lb	1 55
Beans per bushel	18 00
Butter per lb	1 25
Corn Meal per bbl	25 00
Corn per bushel	9 50
Candles adamantine per lb	4 50
Coffee per lb	3 25
Fruit dry apples per bsh	10 00
Fruit peaches	15 00
Flour fine per barrel	31 50
Flour extra per barrel	33 50
Hay per 100lbs	8 00
Hides dry per lb	1 50
Lard per lb	1 50
Leather sole per lb	3 50
Leather upper per lb	5 00
Lime per barrel	10 00
Molasses per gallon	8 25
Oats per bushel	5 50
Potatoes Irish per bush	10 00
Peas dry per bushel	12 00
Rice per lb	0 18
Rye per bushel	7 00
Salt per lb	0 45
Sugar per lb	1 25
Wheat per bushel	6 50
Whisky per gallon	25 00

☞ A dog, said to be mad, was killed in this place last week; but not until he had bitten a woman, named Smith, severely.

☞ Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking Sensation when lying down, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sudden Flushes of Heat, and Great Depression of Spirits, are speedily and permanently cured by Hoofland's German Bitters, sold at 75 cents per bottle, by the proprietors, Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists and dealers in medicines in the United States and Canadas.

The Pennsylvania Canal.

Winding its way along the strand, where the laughing Juniata sings with merry voice, to the glens of inland Pennsylvania, and where the broader Susquehanna rolls its sluggish current to the sea, is the greatest artery of the internal commerce of the State of coal and iron—the Pennsylvania Canal. Commencing in the mountain gorges of Hollidaysburg, for one hundred and twenty-seven miles the canal bed follows the Juniata river, and turns into the Susquehanna, where the two streams meet at Junction. For forty-six miles the Canal then follows the Susquehanna, and terminates at the village of Columbia, where large and costly granite outlet locks are constructed to permit the passage of boats into the river, and to admit them into the canal.

The advantages of this great business channel are great. Its arterial branches penetrate the entire northern central portion of our State, and affords the country bordering on the Chesapeake a constant and shure supply of coal and lumber. From the unbroken pine forests of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, the canal stations at Lock Haven, Pine Creek, and Williamsport, send immense quantities of boards down the canal, to be delivered at Columbia, Baltimore, Port Depesit, or to be brought through the Peninsula Canal to the Delaware river, and thence to Wilmington and Chester. Nor is Philadelphia entirely independent of the great lumber regions of the West Susquehanna. Large cargoes are daily arriving here from the localities already refered to, by the way of the Union Canal, to which egress is given at Middletown, ten miles below Harrisburg, and which connects with the Schuylkill Navigation Canal at Reading, from which place the boats pass to this city. Further east, on the Eastern Branch of the Susquehanna, lie the coal-fields of Wilkesbarre, Pittson, Plymouth, and Nanticoke. Nearer the Juniata are the coal veins of Danville and Northumberland, and nearer yet, the fertile leads of Sunbury and Millersburg. What a wealth of treasured richness do their depths contain—within the darkened caverns of the hollow mines are jewels far surpasing those that opened to Aladdin's vision when he paced the flowery meads of the enchanted garden—and the shaping hands of the morling miners bring them forth and send them down the freighted waters, to carry gladness and cheer to many a hundred household. The North and West Branch and the Susquehanna canals all bear their boats to Junction, where they enter the main line of the Pennsylvania Canal, and are then conducted to Columbia. From this point the Tide water Canal commences, on the western side of the Susquehanna, and thence the coal is transported to the cities and villages on the upper shores of the Chesapeake to Port Deposit, Havre de Grace and Baltimore.

Little grain is derived from the canals communicating with the Pennsylvania. The agricultural freightage is procured on its Juniata Division. The canal passes through the richest fields of the Alleghenies; descending through the eastern ridges of that range it reaches Huntington, where the bituminous resources of the Broad Top section are poured upon its waters; then through picturesque scenery of the Juniata the canal passes until it reaches the termination of the Kishicoquillas Valley, at Mill Creek, where the products of the adjacent grain fields are shipped to market; then past the graneries of McVeytown and Lewistown, and the luxuriant pasture plains of Newport, the Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Canal sweeps onward to the bosom of the Susquehanna. Collection offices are established at the two termini, Columbia and Hollidaysburg, and at intermediate stations, at Middletown, Harrisburg, Clark's Ferry, Junction, Lewistown and Huntington. The largest and most important office is at Harrisburg, where about fifteen hundred boats are cleared monthly, and the next in importance is Columbia, which passess almost as many boats as Harrisburg.

A wild rollicking, careless, union-loving people pursue their calling on the waters of the canal. Many a jaunty craft, and many a clumsy barge goes up and down the windings of the river with the Union sentiments of its captain floating from the bow, or painted under the cabin windows, in such names as "Red, White and Blue," "Star-Spangled Banner," or the "Union Forever." Many a gallant boatman took down from his boards the name of his bonny bride or loved one, and "Mary Jane" yielded to "Death to Traitors," and "Ann Eliza" gave place to "Flag, Union, country," when the slogan of war awoke the echoes of the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania. 'Tis a curious sight to stand by the weigh-lock at Harrisburg and read the boats' names as they swing slowly by. Here comes a flotilla, and the flag-ship bears the pennant of "Admiral Porter," with "Commodore Foote" pressing on the wake. Under full sail the "Ironsides" and the "Naugatuck" go by, while a score of "Monitors" strive for the mastery. The boatmen love the army, too. "Gen. Butler" gleams on a dozen stern-post. Gen. Banks" looks down on a half score of creaking rudder chains, while "Joe Hooker" is reflected in the moonlit waves from Safe Harbor to Towanda. The old historic Indian legends of the State are preserved by the matter of fact boatmen. The Mineinncope" comes convoyed by the "Neoskaleta" and the "Opothlehoho," while another gaily careers along, calling up memories, of the days when the dells of the mountains gave back the echo of the unrestrained war whoop, and the lithe-limbed warrior woed and won, the dark-eyed maid by the banks of the verdure-gemmed "Quitaphilla." They are politicians, also. These grim sooty coal boats are the "Andy Curtins" and the "John Cessnas" of our Legislative halls, transferred to the waters of the canal; and every shade of political heroes is represented here.

The boats used on the Susquehanna carry about two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of lading. Those on the Juniata rarely reach one hundred and fifty thousand. The Pennsylvania Railroad, however, in whose hands the canal is at present, are extending the locks along the Juniata and doubling them on the Susquehanna, so as to allow of the passage of boats with heavier cargoes.

The canal on the western side of the Alleghenies is insignificant and unprofitable. It formerly extended one hundred and three miles from Johnstown to Pittsburg, but on the first of May the upper western division of thirty miles, from Johnstown to Blairsville, was abandoned. There are now but seventy-three miles of communication from Blairsville to Pittsburg. There are three collection offices, one at each terminus, and at Freeport, forty five miles below Blairsville. The depth of this canal is but shallow, and the trade is merely local. Thomas T. Warner, Esq., is the General Canal Superintendent, having the management of the entire line, with A. J. Whitney, William T. Burns and John Runk, Jr., as assistants on the Eastern Division, and G. C. Salsbury on the Western.—*Philadelphia News*

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, July 24,, 1863.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,50
Extra " "	6,25
Superfine,	6,00
White wheat per bushel,	$1,35
Red " "	1,25
Rye per bushel,	1,00
Corn per bushel,	95
Oats per bushel,	45
Barley per bushel,	1, 0
Potatoes per bushel,	85
Cloverseed per bushel,	4,45
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	1
Eggs per dozen,	12

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200. 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

The Diseases of Error.

(*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is man. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
June 6-3m.-pd. No. 60 Nassau st. N. Y.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Frankstown, on the 10th of July, 1863, a red cow. No marks.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SARAH J. REEM.
Frankstown July 18, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to me directed, I will expose to public outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on MONDAY, the 27th day of JULY, A. D 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described real estate, viz:

All the right, title and interest of Matthew Boy and Mary, his wife, in and to all those certain two lots of ground, situate in the Borough of Hollidaysburg fronting 100 feet on the Hollidaysburg and Altoona Plank Road, and extending back at right angles to the Juniata river, being lots Nos. 4 and 5 in draft of lots laid out by Dr. H. T. Coffey and G. C. McKee; surveyed by John M. Gibboney, Oct: 28, 1854, and bounded by a lot of Ann Martin and other property of Dr. H. T. Coffey.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Matthew Boy and Mary, his wife.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Samuel Dick, in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in Taylor township, Blair county, bounded by lands of Samuel Walters and Daniel Dick and others, containing ten acres, more or less, and having thereon erected a one and a half story log dwelling house and one saw mill.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Dick.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Lawrence Ott and Jacob Mash, in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in Juniata township, Blair county, containing 108 acres, more or less, bounded on the north and west by lands of Joseph Kelly, on the east by lands of James Stevens and on the South by lands of Joseph Stiffler, and having thereon erected one bank barn and a one and one half story double log dwelling house. There is also a good orchard on the said tract of land.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lawrence Ott and Jacob Mash.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Louis Palmer, dec'd., in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in Snyder township, Blair county containing 40 acres, more or less, bounded on the North and West by the Juniata river, on the east by a public road leading from Wm. Caldwell's tannery to Sinking Valley, and on the South by lands of J. T. Mathias, having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house, a frame stable and out buildings, it being the same property now claimed and occupied by Patrick Carey.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Louis Palmer, dec'd.

ALSO,

All those two lots of ground, situate in the village of Ironsville, Snyder township, Blair co., being 80 and 150 feet each, bounded on the east by lands of Michael Grazier, on the West by lands of Wm. M. Lyon & Co., on the South by a public road running through said village and on the north by lands of William Weston, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and a frame stable—it being the same property now claimed by Israel Miller and occupied by Henry Lergenmiller.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Louis Palmer, dec'd.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground, situate partly in Snyder and partly in Tyrone township, Blair county, containing 4 acres more or less, bounded on the North by Patrick Carey's land, on the East by lands of J. K. McCahan, on the south and west by lands of J. F. Matthias, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and a frame stable,—it being the same property now claimed by J. T. Matthias and occupied by Abraham Weight, jr.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Louis Palmer, dec'd.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Samuel Hite, in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in the village of Marionsville, in Freedom township, Blair county, on the south side of the road leading from Frankstown to Johnstown, said lot being one-quarter acre, more or less, having thereon erected a new, one and a half story plank dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Hite.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Edwin F. Shoenberger, Trustee, &c. in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Blair township, Blair county, known as the "Gap Furnace" property, and consisting of all that portion of a certain tract of land formerly belonging to the heirs of George McKee, deceased, and afterwards to the said Edwin F. Shoenberger, and since vested in the said Peter Shoenberger, in fee, lying and being south of Roaring Spring Creek, together with all and singular the improvements thereon erected, and the furnace, water power, tools, fixtures and buildings thereon, together with all the iron ore in and upon the other lands of the said Peter Shoenberger, situate and lying on the western side or slope of Dunning's Mountain, beginning at a line running from the southern extremities of the above described and granted property ot the summit of said mountain; thence northward to McKee's Gap, and thence northward passing the Dry Gap to a cove called "the Loop," including the same, with full, free and entire privilege of ingress, egress and regress to search for, dig, raise and mine the said ore and to haul the same away, being the same property, estate, rights and privileges which the said Peter Shoenberger and Sarah K. his wife by their deed of Indenture, recorded in Blair county, in deed book "D" pages 342, 343 and 344, granted and conveyed to the said Edwin F. Shoenberger and his heirs in trust, for the purposes therein mentioned

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edwin F. Shoenberger, Trustee &c.

The above described property will be knocked down to the highest bidder on Monday the 27th inst. The practice of keeping open the Sheriff's Sales until Wednesday is discontinued

SAM'L McCAMANT, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, July 6.

A Joint Resolution Proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
July 11 te.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing: Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.
June 6.-3m. is.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.1y.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

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"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

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After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

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The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Bookkeeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $35 Pays for a full Commercial Course. ☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb 14, 1863.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of these Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Phila., and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg, And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded

THE PENNSYLVANIA
Salt Manufacturing Company.

OFFICES:
127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pitt St. & Duquesne Way, Pitts'g.
May 2, 1863:3m.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
May, 1863.

DECISION

RELATIVE TO THE ASSESSMENT OF THE INCOME TAX.

The income tax must be assessed and paid in the district in which the assessed person resides. The place where a person votes, or is entitled to vote, is deemed his residence. When not a voter, the place where tax on personal property is paid is held to be the place of residence.

In cases of limited partnerships, formed with the condition that no dividend or division of profits shall be made until the expiration of the partnership, each member of such firm will be required to return his share of profits arising from such business, for the year 1862, as had they so desired, a division of the profits could have been made.

Gains or profits realized from the sale of property during the year 1862, which property was purchased before the Excise Law went into effect, should be returned as income for the year 1862.

The executors or administrators of the estates of persons, who died in the year 1862, should make return of the income thereof for the year 1862.

A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years. Uncollected accounts must be estimated.

Physicians and lawyers should include actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate of unrealized or contingent income due to that year.

Dividends and interest payable in 1862, hould be returned as income for that year, no matter when declared.

Dividends derived from gas stock are taxable as income.

Income derived from coal mines must be returned, although a tax has been previously paid on the coal produced. No deduction can be made because of the diminished value, actual or supposed, of the coal vein or bed, by the process of mining. Rent derived from coal mines is income.

Premiums paid for life insurance shall not be allowed as a deduction in statement of income.

Pensions received from the United States Government must be returned with other income subject to taxation.

Old debts, formerly considered hopelessly lost, but paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be included in this statement.

Debts considered hopelessly lost on the 31st of December, 1862, and due to the business of the year 1862, may be deducted from the profits of business; if subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which paid.

In order to give full effect to the proviso to the 91st section of the act of July 1st, 1862, respecting the tax on that portion of income derived from United States securities, it is directed that when income is derived partly from these and partly from other sources, the $600 and other allowances made by law shall be deducted, as far as possible, from that portion of income derived from other sources, and subject to three per cent. tax.

No deduction can be allowed from the taxable income of a merchant for compensation paid for the service of a minor son.

A farmer, when making return of the total amount of his "farm produce," shall be allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of horses, mules, oxen, and cattle used exclusively in the carrying on of said farm. The term "farm produce" is construed to include all productions of farm, of what nature or kind soever.

The account of stock sold by a farmer since December 31st, 1862, should not be included in the present assessment, but the profit realized thereby must be accounted for in his next year's return. Where he has included in his return produce raised by him, and fed in whole or part to stock subsequently sold, he must account for the gain realized by the feeding and selling of said stock. Where he was not included the produce so fed, he must return, as profits, the difference between the value of said stock the 31st of December, 1861, and the amount realized for them.

Fertilizers purchased by farmers, to maintain their land in present productive condition, will be considered as "repairs" in estimating income.

Interest should be considered as income only when paid, unless it is collectable and remains unpaid by the consent or agreement of the creditor.

Losses incured in the prosecution of business are a fair offset to gains derived from business, but not from those portions of income derived from fixed investments, such as bonds, mortgages, rents, and the like.

Property used in business, and furnishing profits, when destroyed by fire, may be restored, at the expense of those profits, to the condition when destroyed; if insured, the difference between insurance received and amount expended in restoration will be allowed.

The increased value given a new building by permanent improvements will be charged to capital—not income.

The contingent fund of manufacturing corporations, made up during the year 1862, and not distributed, should not be returned as part of the income of stockholders.

The undistributed earnings of a corporation, made previous to September 1st, 1862, whether the corporation is requried to pay tax on dividends or not, should not be considered as the income of the stockholders, nor should the corporation be required to make return of said reserved earnings as trustees, under section 99 of the Excise Law.

The income of literary, scientific, or other charitable institutions, in the hands of trustees or others, is not subject to income tax.

When a person boards, and rents a room or rooms, the rent thereof, in lieu of rent of house, should be deducted from the amount of income subject to taxation.

Losses sustained in business since December 31st, 1862, will not enter into the income assessment for 1862.

Interest on borrowed capital used in business may be deducted from income.

If a planter returns all his farm products, he will be allowed to deduct the actual expense of subsisting and clothing his slaves.

Legatees are not required to return their legacies as income. There is a special tax on legacies of personal property in section 111.

The income tax is assessed upon the actual income of *individuals*. Firms, as such, will not make returns.

The profits of a manufacturer from his business are not exempt from income tax, in consequence of his having paid the excise tax imposed by law upon articles manufactured by him.

As bridge, express, telegraph, steam and ferry boat companies or corporations are not authorized by law to withhold and pay to Government any tax upon interest paid, or dividend declared by them, all income of individuals derived from these sources is liable to income tax.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make return of income, except in case of sickness, are brought within the penalties prescribed by the 11th section of the act of July 1st, 1862, viz: an addition of 50 per cent. to the amount ascertained by the Assistant Assessor, upon such information as he can obtain, and a penalty of $100. to be recovered for the United States, with costs of suit.

By authority of Commissioner Internal Revenue.

JOHN DEAN,
Assessor Internal Revenue,

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Margaret McCaslin.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the Estate of Margaret McCaslin, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. H. BAKER, Adm'r.
Hollidaysburg, May 16, 1863:6t.*

Horse Stolen—$100 Reward.

$60 for the Recovery of the Horse--$100 for Horse & Thief.

The undersigned will pay the above reward for the recovery of a dark bay Horse (5 years old) stolen off their farm at Huntingdon Furnace on Wednesday night June 10th, 1863

G. & J. H. SHOENBERGER.
June 27.-3t. Per HAYS HAMILTON.

☞ Bedford Inquirer copy to amount of $1 and charge Whig.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

March 14, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as

GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 3-1—28.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Plumbers' Materials.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,
Importer & Wholesale Dealer.
No. 520 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of

Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
White and Marbled Plug Basins.
White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.
Ship Water Closets, complete.
Water Closets of every description.

PUMPS, RAMS, &c.

Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.
Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.
Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.
Lead Traps and Berds, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c, as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

HOLLIDAYSBURG
MALE AND FEMALE
Seminary.

Rev. Wm. C Smith, Principal.

The first session of this School commenced April 13th, and will continue five months.

TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50

SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00

THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00

☞ Mrs. R. D. SMITH will commence giving lessons on the Piano the first of May.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

May 2, 1863 -3m.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and

BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.

April 1, 1863.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but we will dispose of it cheap. THE EDITOR.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

SINGER & CO.'S
LETTER "A"
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c, &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

April 4, 1863. THE EDITOR.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay, —new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 4, 1863—1y.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

PLASTER AT
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

SUMMER BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLINS.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2 5—3-4 **E. G. PRICE.**